A VARIETY OF VIEWS.

Opinions in Favor of Marshall Park, Gamble's Hill, Monroe Park, Chimborazo, Soldiers' Home, &c.

There are two Lee Monument Asso ciations-the Ladies' and the State. The former has a fend of about \$21,000—the latter one of about \$31,000. The General Assembly has passed a law authorizing a union of the two bodies, and it is expected that the State Association will merge in the is yet to be taken. The ladies have gone forward and se-

lected Marshall Park (Libby Hill) as the site for the monument, and recently they advertised for models, and the first prize of \$2,000 was awarded to Niehaus, of Cincinnati, and the second to Ezekiel, formerly of Richmond, now of Rome: and Lanz of Switzerland, Mercie of France, and Elwell of Boston received honorable mention. These five models are now on exhibition in the Senate chamber, having been brought here from Washington, D. C., where the proposals were opened and awards Mr. Gilbert R. Frith, who was one of the competitors, has also placed his model in the chamber. A large number of people visited the Senate chamber yesterday and reviewed and criticised the models.

The general objection made to Nichaus's was that he had mounted Lee on a bob-tailed horse. This was regarded as an objection by the judges of award and ladies' communittee, and by their request Niehaus has modelled and sent here a new horse and rider, which was vesterday on the clerk's desk, and was regarded as an improvement on the other. He first made Lee with uncovered head; now he has Lee with his hat on.

Should the two associations unite and resolve that the monument be made after Niehaus's model-and on this point they are still free to act-we would have a monument about the proportions of that of Washington's in the Capitol Square. There would be nu merous allegorical figures on it, but only one statue—Lee's. Washington's monument cost \$259,913; this, it is estimated, will cost \$200,000. The city of Richmond has tendered a site. It is expected that the city will also pay for preparing the foundation and the expense of the masonry at the base of the monument. The State will be asked to make an appropriation for the pedestal, and the two associations once combined have enough money to for the bronze horse and rider. pay for the bronze horse and rider. When the work is once under way, by holding fairs and by the donations of ic people, the Association can probably command enough money to pay for the allegorical figures, &c., to be compared with Washington's. The city of Richmond offered the Ladies Association a site either on Marshall Park (Libby Hill), Gamble's Hill, or Monroe Park, and August 7, 1882, the Ladies' Association accepted the Libby-Hill site. Now, whether when the two associations are consolidated that site will still be adhered to and the Niehaus ment shall be built remains to be seen

As to the best site, the following expressions of opinion, given at the request of the Dispatch by gentlemen well qualified to speak, will be inter-SHOULD BE PLACED IN MONROE

SQUARE.

M. J. Dimmock, Esq., architect, 1103 Main street: I am decidedly of the opinion that this statue should be placed will be the centre of the most desirable monument-viz., the figures in relief surrounding the base, &c .- will bear close inspection, and it should be where it can be examined from a near point of view as well as at a distance. The monument should be raised upon a terrace with broad steps in two flights and a broad walkway upon this terrace. which will elevate the statue itself above the surrounding foliage, &c. If the de sign for this monument was a great column with a figure upon the top like that of Washington in Baltimore, then it might be placed upon one of the suburban hills where distance would lend enchantment and no one would approach it for this reason.

CENTRE OF MONROE SQUARE. Hon. George L. Christian, attorney at law and secretary of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia Association: In my judgment the centre of Monroe Square is by far the best place for it. There it would be practically overlooking Hollywood, where several of his lieutenants and many of his brave soldiers lie, and would not only be seen by everybody living in and visiting Richmond, but by Bluff is passed.

Passengers by the Newport's News the great throng of persons passing from the North and South on the great Coast Line. Then, too, this locality is by far the most attractive one in the city, and for that reason General Lee's statue should find a place there.

FOR GAMBLE'S HILL.

Major E. T. D. Myers, general superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, &c. : My opinion, given for what it is worth, is decidedly in favor of Gamble's Hill as the site of the Lee monument. That commanding and beautiful spot seems to me to combine in the same degree, as no other does, prominence, case of access, and central

I do not regard the proximity of the Tredegar furnaces as a substantial objection. The improved methods of firing have already greatly reduced, and will undoubtedly still further diminish, the emission of smoke from their chimneys. Upon the outlook from Gamble's Hill it is needless to eplarge.

BOULEVARD AND GROVE ROAD.

General John R. Cooke: I think the intersection of the Boulevard and Grove road a most eligible site for the Lee statue. Every stranger that drives about our city now sight-seeing is carried past this point.

The Boulevard, with its triple rows of trees and more than a hundred feet of width will be when finished our most beautiful avenue, and leading into the New reservoir grounds is already part of one of our most interesting drives. Coming up the river the statue would look well on either Chimborazo or Libby Hill, but who will come up the river?

NINTH AND BROAD.

Dr. S. P. Moore, late Surgeon-General of the Confederate States army : In my opinion the best site here for the proposed Lee monument and equestrian tue would be at the intersection of Ninth and Broad streets, for the reason that Broad street is the widest street in the city and Ninth street is the greatest thoroughfare between Main and Broad streets, besides its proximity to the new City Hall and the Capitol. Such a position would insure its being seen by any one visiting the city.

MORE ADVANTAGES THAN ANY OTHER SITE

Colonel Archer Anderson : Gamble's Hill seems to me to combine more advantages than any other site proposed

BRIEF, BUT POINTED. Mr. Albert L. West, architect, 821 Main street : I think Monros Park the

SOUTHERN SDOPE OF THE CAPITOL. Charles M. Wallace, Esq. : I think the space in front of the portico of our Capitol as good a site as could be selected for the equestrian statue of Lee. If the old arrangement of terrace and sub-terrace could be restored there would be ample room not only for the proposed statue but for others. Tais site overlooks the lower town, the Ladies' Association; but that action lower country, and is approached by easy steps from every walkway of the Capitol grounds. Nature seems to have invited art to decorate it with its most beautiful creations. Americans are more romantic than Europeans in the matter of placing monumental memorials, and as a rule prefer the solitude of the parks to the bustle of business centres. Central Park in New York has many statues here and there disposed upon the lines of its most frequented thoroughfares-none, if I remember aright, in the secular portions of the city. If the proposed statue be worthy of the illustrious man whom Virginia designs to honor, there cannot be found for it a more fitting site, in my opinion, than the one I have men-

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

R. E. Blankenship, Esq., commercial agent of the Old Dominion Iron- and Nail-Works' Company and president of the Chamber of Commerce : I have not seen the model of the Lee monument. and am not competent to decide where it should be placed in the city, but if proportions approximate those of the Washington monument it should not be placed on Libby Hill. I think Monroe Park the best location now for Fifty years bence people will wonder why it was put there. ADVANTAGES OF SEVERAL SITES.

Dr. J. William Jones, editor of the outhern Historical Papers : I have not given the question the careful consideration which is necessary to make my opinion worth very much, and should be very glad to believe that the fund was sufficiently advanced to make the question now a practical one. But I have, of course, a deep interest in the proper location of a suitable monume to the grandest man of all the world, and have from time to time given it

more or less thought. I am decidedly of the opinion that the monument ought not to be located in the Capitol Square, where the present law requires the funds under con trol of the State Board to be expended. The Square is already too crowded, and will be more so when the projected library building and a new Capitol are erected. Libby Hill would be a commanding, beautiful site, but it is to inaccessible to the people-i. c., the great mass of the people, who do not keep carriages.
As the tide of population and im-

provement in the city is steadily flowing westward, it seems to me that the monu ment ought by all means to be located at some point in the western part of the On the whole, there occurs to me no more beautiful or desirable site than at the point where Franklin street strikes Lombardy street and is stoppe by the Allen property-just beyond Richmond College, to the right of the base-ball grounds. Let a circle be secured there, let Franklin street be opened through to the Boulevard, and it seems to me that we would have a site admirably meeting all the conditions to be desired. Accessible to all, on ground sufficiently elevated for the monument to be seen from all parts of the city and from the in Monroe Square, which in a few years | surrounding country, and with ample | Manchester, and by all dwelling in po-, ground to make it show to advantage, it sitions to the southeast of the city. eems to me that a better site could not

> be found. And I confess that I should be glad have it there, because it would be in full view of the Soldiers' Home, and the veterans of Lee would be able to gaze on the figure of their great chief. WHERE IT WILL GREET THE RISING

Ex-Alderman W. H. Pleasants (insurance business): Apart from any prejudice in favor of my own beautiful section of the city, I think that Marshall Park, and just at the intersection of Main and Twenty-ninth streets in that Park, is the best and most eligible point on which to erect the Lee Monument and equestrian statue. There alone will it be the common property of our people, for there it can be seen by more of them and from more parts of the city than from any other. It will be distinctly visible from all parts of Main street east of Fifth. Visitors coming to the city from the South will see it soon after leaving Rice's station From the deck of the river steamers its towering form will greet the eve as soon as the bend around Drewry's

extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the York River railroads could see it from the car-windows before reaching the city limits. Standing there alone with no large building to detract from its beautiful proportions, with the face turned to the east and the eyes looking in the direction of the Chickahominy, i will show to better advantage than at

any other point in the city.

There first the rays of the rising sun will light on it, and there longest his setting beams will linger on it. It is a lovely spot, and from it the view of river, landscape, and city is unsur-

A lady once standing there when the evening sky was all aglow and flushing all nature with its radiance remarked to me: "I have seen most of the celebrated views in this country and in Europe, but not one of them is more . beautiful than this."

I think that if my home was in any other part of the city than this I should still agree with our accomplished City Engineer, Colonel Cutshaw, in the choice of this spot for the statue.

A LADY'S VIEW. A lady says: The arrival of the models for the Lee monument reminds me that it may not be improper to discuss the location of this ornament to our city. Libby Hill and Gamble's Hill are proposed. Certainly Gamble's Hill is the most eligible point, as it is con-tiguous to the heart of the city and inites the view of the stranger arriving or departing by most of the routes. Into the Union depot, standing immediately at the base of Gamble's Hill, will run the trains from the South which will bring the old veterau who followed Lee to Appomattox, and who will lift his hat and bow his head with reverence on beholding this tribute to the memory of his leader; true, too, those from the North will see that we have perpetuated our

love for Lee, even as is shown in Washington that splendid monument dedicated to the Father of his Country. From Gamble's Hill a beautiful view can be obtained by every route leading to the city except the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. Such will not be the case if it is placed on Libby Hill. Our city is rapidly growing westward, and in twenty years' time the Lee monu-

ment, if placed on Libby Hill, would be forgotten. In selecting the site let the Council exercise their best judgment or they may regret it. MONUMENTS FOR BOTH , LEE AND

JACKSON.

Dr. Hunter McGuire : The best site. in my opinion, for the proposed Lee monument is Marshall Park (vulgarly called Libby Hill). The monument should be a tall shaft like the Column Vendome, with the military figure of Lee on the top. From Manchester, and from any point on Main street of this city from Fifth to Twenty-fifth street, this monument could be seen. It would be the first thing observed by visitors coming up the James, or by the railroads coming into the city from Petersburg, Danville, West Point, and Newport's News. I hope the present generation will erect another and similar column to Stonewall Jackson at the intersection of Broad street with the grand avenue to the New reservor, and still another, and this an equestrian statue, on Gamble's Hill to our splendid soldier, Jeb. Stuart. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to imperishably record the fact that these men were

Virginians. A NATURAL SITE.

Mr. Gilbert R. Frith: In my opinion the best site for the proposed monument to General Lee is Libby Hill, or, as I believe it is now called, Marshall Park. I think that the first desideratum for a great public monument is a grand natu ral site, provided such is available within convenient distance. Libby Hill is a grand natural site, and an imposing ument erected on it would be in full view from the principal thoroughfare of Richmond, and would also be seen from more points in the vicinity and in approaching the city than any other spot. A noble outlook such as the summit of Libby Hill commands would enhance the dignity of the work. HIS FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE.

Colonel John B. Cary, superintendent-elect of the public schools of this city: I give my opinion in favor of Libby Hill as the site of the Lee monument. Located there it would be seen daily by our people as they mingle in the marts of trade, and be a perpetual

inspiration to higher things.

As a second choice I would prefer Reservoir Park or the Soidiers' Home. ADVANTAGES OF CHIMBORAZOHILL.

Colonel C. P. Borgwyn, civil engineer and assistant engineer Jamesriver improvement: statues are best seen when outlined either against the sky or else against objects far distant, and should if possible be viewed from below-that is, the statue should be placed upon an elevated position. Again, a statue of colossal size should be capable of be ing seen from as many directions as should be isolated. Sites such as Gam ble's Hill or Libby Hill would posses the advantage of elevation and of bein seen from many points. They would possess the disadvantage, however, o almost always outlining the statue from the best points of view against objects near at hand, and these best points of view would generally be from situations to the south of the river.

It appears to me that the best situation would be on the summit of masonry on top of a high mound of earth in Chimborazo Park. The details of the construction of the mound and masonry supports could be most judi-ciously entrusted to the eminent City Engineer, Colonel Cutshaw, who has already so skilfully changed Chimborazo from a dreary hospital site into a blooming park. A statue placed in a commanding position in Chimborazo could be seen by those entering the city on the Chesapcake and Ohio Newport's News extension, on the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad, by those coming up the river, and by the Petersburg railroad as it approaches location that appeals to the sentiment of the position. Midway between the two great burial-grounds of the opposing armies, standing as a guard b tween the city and the enemy as they advanced from the Peninsula, a place more fitting for the hero soldier could hardly well be devised than the one in which strangers can tell that he was placed by the State while obeying he

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE BE GARDED IN THE ADOPTION OF A

SITE.

Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D.: The proper location of a monument depends very much on the character of the onument itself-that is, upon its wight, the number of its accessories or llustrative figures, and the space reuired for the area around the pedestal. There would be no advantage in placing a statue on an eminence unles ts size and own height were such as to make it conspicuous from afar, and when the attendant figures, whether they be historic or mythological, are numerous, it would be absurd to place

he monument in a circumscribed space bemmed in and overshadowed y surrounding buildings. Not having seen the models or deigns for the proposed Lee monument. cannot express an intelligent opinion

as to the best location for it. A few general principles, however, should control the selection of the place. And first, I would say the chief regard should be paid to the selection of the best situation for the monument itself, and not to what part of the city would be most improved by its location.

The object in the erection of a monu

ment is to perpetuate the memory of the person to whose honor it is reared. and the place where it stands should be one possessing every advantage for the display of the intrinsic merit of the sculpture itself. The principle of selec-tion should not be the probable effect the location of the monument would have on the value of property contiguous to it, but the securing of the site where the artistic excellence of the whole structure can be displayed to the best advantage.

Second. As the purpose of monuments is to express the love and veneration of the people for the men who have made their history illustrious and to keep alive in the hearts of successive generations the remembrance of their virtues, the structures intended to secure these ends should be located where they are easily accessible to the multi-

The splendid monument to Walter Scott in Edinburgh stands on Princess street, as its name would indicate the chief street of the city. It is not encreached on, however, by adjacent buildings, and never can be, as it stands on the edge of the spacious gardens which slope away from it, and being separated from Old Edinburgh by the romantic ravine which divides the city in two parts, it can be seen equally well from the old town and the new.

The world-renowned equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, the noblest of the monuments of Berlin, is on the great thoroughfare Unter den Linden, immediately opposite to the Emperor's palace.

knows, is on Trafalgar Square, in the heart of London, while the Arc de Triomphe, in commemoration of the glories of the First Napoleon, stands at the end of the most magnificent boule-

vard in the world, with the Bris de

THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE

CITY FOR AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE. John Dunlop, Esq., attorney at law In reply to your letter received a few days ago asking my opinion as to a site for the contemplated Lee monu-ment, I regret to say that I think it premature to decide on that question at

this time. The city has numerous good sites, such as Libby Hill, Gamble's Hill, Monroe Park, the Reservoir Park, &c., any one of which will be gladly given the city when we are prepared to

erect the monument. The Washington monument cost, I am informed, \$500,000. Either of the two models which received the first and second prizes from the Lee committee will cost at least \$350,000 to carry out its design properly. At present the Lee committees have, I believe, \$75,-000. It is, I think, therefore, prema

ture to decide on a site.

I must acknowledge that I have long thought that the verdict of posterity with regard to General Lee will be that of Professor Long in his note to his translation of "The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius"-regarding Robert E. Lee as "him who led the Confederate armies against the powerful invader, and retired from an unequal contest defeated but not dishonored : the noble Virginian soldier, whose talents and virtues place him by the side of the best and wisest man who sat on the throne of the Imperial Casars :

wit, sed victa catoni I do not think that victory crowning the warrior on a prancing horse represents either the verdict of posterity or what would have been the wish of General Robert E. Lee as to his monument.

I should prefer seeing his command ing figure on a column like that of Napoleon in the Place Vendome, overlookng from Libby Hill his long lines which he so long and so ably defended. Such a column would be seen by every one, and would also be handed down to posterity without fear of injury. If, however, an equestrian statue be

determined on, with numerous allegorical figures, then it must be placed in the western portion of the city; for we must remember that a monument is a gift of the present to the future in memory of the past; and elaborate monuments placed on sites whence the city is receding soon become mutilated either by curiosity-seekers or boys making them targets for their sports This is the observation of all travellers. and we should expect for Richmond a future as long as the past of most European cities. A high granite or bronze olumn may be placed anywhere, as it will protect itself, but an elaborate monument with numerous figures and designs should be always under the protection of the public, unless we have oldiers stationed to guard them, as in Europe. I trust the day is far in the fature before we shall require a soldier to guard a soldier's monument.

GENERAL WICKHAM'S VIEW. General Williams C. Wickham, second vice-president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company: In the fewest words possible I beg leave to say to you that it strikes me that the city square on Libby Hill, placing the monument and statue in full view of the line of Main street, and at the same time of the river and of the railroads that come into the city crossing the James river, is in my judgment unquestionably the best location in the city of Richmond for the monument.

GOVERNOR LEE. It is known that the Governor is strongly opposed to the Libby-Hill site. He says that we don't want a monument that can be seen a long way out of the city, but one that is accessible and can be reached easily within the city; that the funds of the monument were contributed by persons in various localiies, and that if the State is expected to do anything it must have some voice n the selection of a site as well as city officials; that personally he thinks the south front of the Capitol, where Crawford the sculptor wanted to place his Washington statue; or Monroe Square; or the extension of Franklin street beyoud the Baptist College, and have the extended street circle around the monument; or out where the main drive from the reservoir crosses the "Soldiers'-Home " road, where it would overlook the "Home" of his old soldiers, would all be much-preferable sites. He thinks by taking the fence away from Monroe Park and making a carrisge-way through it and calling it Lee Park all the conditions would be realized. At any rate, somewhere out in the locality where the city is growing, and where persons on the favorite rides and

questionably the place for the site of a monument to Robert E. Lee. THE CITY ENGINEER. The City Engineer, Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, who was a gallant artillery officer under Lee, and who is a man of conspicuous ability in his profession and thoroughly conversant with the city and every site proposed, and who has given the subject years of thought, is

drives can see it in going to and return-

ing from other points of interest, is un-

n favor of Libby Hill. Messrs. W. L. Sheppard and John Elder, the well-known artists, are said to concur with him.

THE PLACE FOR THE MONUMENT. Captain O. S. Allen, of the Stuart Horse Guard: No better situation could be obtained than at the head of Franklin street. There is a prospect of the street being opened, and a place similar to Monument place in Baltimore being laid out. Should this be done, where is a situation to compare with it?

End of the Forty-Eighth Session-Com mencement, &c.

The forty-eighth session of the Medcal College expires with the commencement exercises to take place Tuesday gight at the Theatre. Rev. W. W. W. Landrum, D. D., will deliver an address to the graduates, and Governor Lee will present the faculty prizea case of surgical instruments-to the student who prepares the best essay on a well-selected subject. Several other prizes will be presented. A band of music will be in attendance, and a pleasant time may be expected. The following are the graduates in medicine: Charles J. Ayres, Texas;

Walter D. Belt, Pittsylvania; Richard A. Cunningham, Richmond; Cassius Lee Cudlipp, Richmond; J. Claude Elsom, Nelson; James W. Elsom, Richmond; Roscoe E. Franklin, Suffolk ; John N. Dox, Nelson ; Cassius W. Hare, Prince William; Lawrence Ingram, Manchester; George T. Latham, Lynchburg; William Meredith, Hanover, Julian A. Norfleet, South ampton : Sidney M. Robinson, Carroll ; William F. Smith, Richmond ; John L. Smith, Grayson; and R. Lee Townes,

Petersburg. Plans for the Masonie Temp At a meeting of the Board of Trus-tees of the Masonic Temple Association held on yesterday a committee, consisting of Messrs. William E. Tan-ner, I. S. Tower, and A. R. Courtney, was appointed to secure plans for the erection of a Masonic temple on the lot fort, \$15,000; Edenton bay, \$2,000; erection of a Masonic temple on the lot between Newbern and Beaufort, \$10,-

WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WISE REJOICES THE HEARTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

A Pretty Fold Speech-The Blair Educa ginia Postal Notes. From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Wise delighted the Virginia Democratic Association by his plain talk before them last night in regard to the policy of keeping Republicans in office under a Democratic Administration. He approached the subject very tenderly a first, but warmed up as he proceeded. He said : "I can't say that I am exactly pleased with the way things are going on. I am a Democrat, and when I fight and win a victory I want the fruits of it. I do not believe a Democratic Administration can be run by Republicans or Mugwumps, I don't think we have a good and true Jack sonian Administration. I am a Democrat through and through, and I don't believe in this sentimennonsense about civil-service reform. I don't want a Democrat to run the Administration of my party who don't want Democratic su bordinates under him." Checking himself a moment in the midst of his impassioned delivery, he said : " That is my opinion, and I am afraid I have said too much now; but I believe in bold talk, for I think we have lost a great deal by being a little too mealy-mouthed." Then he drifted away from the civil-service question, but presently recurred to it with increased earnestness. "When you go to the depart ments to get a bite from the public crit they say the departments are full. Full of what? Republicans. These are the wrongs, these are the inequalities, that exist under this damnable civil-

This sentiment and the intense earnestness of the denunciation aroused the boys to a high pitch, and they applauded enthusiastically. Scarcely ta-king time to mop his brow, Wise ex-"Let us have what belongs to us. Let the people who won the victory have the fruits of it. I shall not recognize the existence of a Democratic government until we have more radical changes than we have yet had."

Much more in the same line of thought was said, but this much will show the drift of the remarks of the representative of the Richmond district. t may be added that he expressed the real sentiments of two thirds of the members of Congress of both parties, almost any of them will tell you, but "not for publication."

THE BLAIR BILL. The friends of education held another neeting to-day to complete their arrangements for getting the bill before the House. The Virginia congressmen were present, and Mr. Cabell presided The committees appointed to canvasthe House gave encouraging reports and it was definitely agreed to make the decisive movement Monday next. Mr. Patterson, recently appointed postmaster at Petersburg, and Lieuten

ant P. P. Powell, United States army a Virginian, were at the Capitol to-day. State-Senator Pembroke Pettit, of Fluvanna, is in the city. New post-offices are established at Mountcastle, between Providence Forge and Roxbury, New Kent county, Ro-

bert B. Mountcastle, postmaster, and at Thrower, Richmond county, N. C., Matthew J. Thrower, postmaster. Postmasters commissioned: Vir-ginia—Benjamin F. Williams, Loudoun Bridge; Barlow Cooper, Taylorstown.

North Carolina-William H, Chase Ermil; Mattie N. Pickens, Swannonol Robert F. Terrell, Warren Plains.

XLIX. CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1886.

House of Representatives. opened by Mr. Culberson, of Texas, He announced himself in favor of fairplay and fair dealing with silver. He was a friend of silver, and in favor of placing it on the same plane with gold regard to coinage, and making it a

full, unqualified debt-paying power. Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, as a bimetallist was opposed to the continnance of the present policy of the coinage of silver, indefinite and unlimited in time, and therefore in amount, which, unless we check or set some limit to it, will as surely excurrencise or expatriate gold as the sun will rise to-morrow. Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, declared that the so-called friends of silver held the light of experience in contempt, and held that those who differed with their views were enemies not only of this country, but of the whole human race. They had been loud in their denunciations, and had included in those denunciations the President and Secretary of the Treasury, but all that they had done had been to send forth an empty blast of words. They had been fierce in tongue, but gentle in action, It was now proposed to permit the free coinage of silver, while the undeniable fact was that, having been fully and fairly tried in this country and Europe. free coinage and bimetallism had always been and would always be a complete

Mr. Whiting, of Massachusetts, advocated the suspension of silver coin-

Mr. Lore, of Delaware, presented an argument in favor of the Bland law. Mr. Hatsell, of Kentucky, said that he people had spoken in no uncertain pice against the suspension of silver oinage, and the question was whether Congress, their servant, should heed their voice or legislate in the interest of those who were seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the working

Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Tennessee, briefly favored free coinage.
At 5:20 P. M. the House adjourned. Solicitor-General Goode's Case.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Hoar's sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the nomination of Joh Goode to be Solicitor-General, held its fourth secret meeting to-day and examined several witnesses with regard to alleged use of tissue-ballots by Goode's supporters when he was elected to Congress. Mr. Goode was present during the latter part of the day and examined the testimony which had been taken at this and former meetings. The investigation is not yet concluded, and both the committee and the Solicitor-Gaperal decline to make any disclosures of the developments at this time.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, March 27.—The river and harbor appropriation bill as completed by the House Committee makes a total appropriation of \$15,-164,200, which will become available immediately upon the passage of the bill. As there was no appropriation made for river- and harbor-improve ments last session, the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years. Among the items for the southern States are the follow-

00. Rivers: Cape Fear, \$125,000; Contentnea creek, \$5,000; Currituck sound, Corsijok bay, and North-River bar, \$10,000; Neuse river, \$10,000; New, \$10,000; Pamlico and Tar, \$3,-000; Roanoke, \$10,000; Trent, \$350. Virginia-Harbors : Norfolk, \$100,-

000: Norfolk approaches, \$50,000. Rivers: Appomattox, \$20,000; Chick-ahominy, \$4,000; James, \$150,000; Mattaponi, \$5,000; New, \$3,000; Pamunkey, \$5,000; Rappahannock, \$20,-000; Stanton, \$10,000; York, \$25,-000; Dan. \$10,000.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Jay Gould Befuses to Meet the Knights

of Labor. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORK, March 27,-An invitation was sent to Jay Gould to-day to meet the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, with a view to submitting the southwestern-railroad difficulties to an arbitration committee. Gould, acting on the advice of the Misouri Pacific directors, refused to meet the Board.

Master-Workman Powderly this evening renewed his request to Jay Gould to submit the questions in relation to the southwestern railroad strikes to an arbe chosen by the Knights, three by the railroads, and the seventh to be chosen by these six. Gould declined to make an immediate reply, but said he would lay the matter before the Board of Directors Monday. STRIKE OF STREET-CAR MEN IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, March 27 .- This norning the street-car conductors and drivers on all the lines about the city, excepting the Citizens' Tranverse and Second-Avenue lines, went out on a strike

STEALING A MARCH ON THE STRIKERS.

Sr. Louis, March 27 .- At 1:30 this afternoon the Vandalia road in East St. Louis succeeded in getting out a freight train of eleven cars. About 700 men were standing around the depot at the time. An Ohio and Mississippi freight train moved as if to start out, and the crowd made a rush to stop it. This action of the strikers left the tracks around the depot clear. The Vandalia engineer, who was all ready to start, saw his chance, put on steam, and started away. One of the crowd saw the move, and running shead turned the switch-signal across the track, expecting the engineer would stop when he saw the track blocked, but the engineer turned on more steam and crashed through the signal; the train was off, and in a few minutes was out of sight. ADVANCING WAGES.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 27 .- A Youngstown (O.) special says : Brown, Bonnell & Co., large iron manufacturers, have notified their laborers that their wages will be advanced 10 per cent. on Monday. RETURNED TO WORK.

PROVIDENCE, E. I., March 27 .-The strikers at the Arctic mill have street, and Campbell said for the third followed their Quidneck brethren and returned to work.

THE BELGIUM STRIKES. (Ry Angle-American cable to the Dispatch

BRUSSELS, March 27 .- The rollingmills at Montceau have been sacked by the strikers. Gangs of strikers are everywhere in the mining countries forcing the men to stop work, and are going about pillaging factories. The local authorities are absolutely powerless before the daily-increasing strength of the rioters. It will now require very large reinforcements of troops to quel

Midnight .- The city is in a state of the wildest excitement, growing out of the news of uprisings and riots in many parts of Belgium. Crowds of roughs are parading the streets of this city, breaking windows and assaulting citizess. The police are making the most heroic exertions to disperse the mob. which is composed of the worst elements of the population. Dispatches from Charleroi late to-night say that 4,000 additional troops have arrived there and that the town is in a state of siege. The troops are posted throughout the place, and no one is permitted to pass the sentries without authority. inhabitants are urged by the town offi-

cials to remain within doors. A body of strikers attacked the Couillet fron-Works to-day. They were repulsed by the troops, who fired upon them repeatedly. The rioters threaten to return in force and renew their attack upon the works.

Later advices from Roux savs that the fight there to-day between troops and strikers was of the most desperate character. The chasseurs poured volley after volley into the mob. Ten of the strikers were shot dead and a large number were wounded.

It is reported that the Maremont col-

Pirmi and Moudron glass-works. Just Night's Telegraphic Plashes. Pasteur's Russian patients are recov-

liery has been set on fire by the mob.

and that the rioters have invested the

The office of the Fargo (Dak.) Argu. has been burned. The Reichstag has rejected Bismarck's

spirit-monopoly bill. The report that United States troops had been ordered to St. Louis is officially denied.

Secretary Manning remains in nearly the past two days. The treasurer of Knox county, Ind., has been arrested on the charge of be-

ing short in his accounts. L. D. Munger, of Boston, has broken the 25-mile bicycle record. Time, I hour, 24 minutes, 46 4-100 seconds. There is no truth in the story that a French woman and an American wo-

man fought a duel on the field of Waterloo. The Joneses, father and son, who have been on trial for the last ten days at Asheville for the murder of Mary

Rice, have been acquitted. Governor Perry, of Florida, has written a letter stating that the absence of Senator Jones from the Senate does not make a vacancy in a constitutional

A boat recently picked up and taken into New York has been identified as belonging to the schooner C. H. Morse, which is supposed to have sunk the Oregon. Advices from Missouri state that a

number of freight trains have been run unmolested. The first train that arrived at Warrenburg was received with music and cheers. Geronimo's followers have agreed to surrender unconditionally whether Geronimo does so or not, General Crook

having notified them that they must submit or fight to the death. The type-setting tournament which began in Philadelphia Tuesday, March 16th, closed last night, Duguid, of Cincinnati, taking the first prize and

McCann, of New York, the second. A Brazilian frigate has arrived at New Orleans, having on board as a midshipman Prince Auguste Leopold, grandson of the Emperor of Brazil. The vessel will visit Norfolk and other American ports.

WARD---WHITE.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT TRIAL AT ABINGDON

The Part Taken by White's Friends. Rigid Cross-Examination.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
ABINGDON, VA., March 27.—The

cross-examination of Judge Ward in the White case was completed this morning and without any new developments of general interest. The next witness for the prosecution was Martin H. Keller. He stated substantially that he was on the day of the shooting in front of Gold's drugstore when Judge Ward came out and went towards the Colonnade. He saw Dr. White emerge from the entrance of a shoe-store opposite the hotel, walk to the curbstone, raise his gun, and fire in the direction of the hotel. Witness looked and saw Ward fall near the hotel steps, with his back to the street and dead, as witness supposed. He saw White return to the store entrance, and soon come back to the middle of the sidewalk, with his gun raised, and fire again. With the discharge of the gun he saw the muzzle fly up and White start back, as from a recoil from an overcharge of the gun. He saw no effect of the second dead. Witness approached nearer to Ward before the second shot was fired, but storond at the fire the fired between the fired before the second shot was fired. but stopped at the fire of that shot. He saw Ward in somewhat sitting position with his face toward White. drew a pistol from his hip pocket. He looked across the street, saw Graham White and Dan. Campbell with pistols out-Graham White behind a tree and Campbell about ten feet east of Dr. White near a stone horse-block about two feet high on the edge of the sidewalk. Ward fired at Graham White. and they exchanged three or four shots. Campbell shot once. Ward was then carried off by his friends. Witness picked up Ward's pistol with four chambers discharged. He afterwards counted thirteen buckshot holes in the otel wall and two in the window pane. Nothing of general interest was elicited on cross-examination.

opposite the court-house. He heard the first shot, turned, and saw Dr. White in front of the shoe-store opposite the Colonnade. Dr. White and some one had hold of a gun. White receded into the store entrance. He next saw D. T. Campbell, who came from the front of the shoe-store near to the front of Captain Barr's house. . Witness was going down the street, when Campbell called to him to stop. White came again on the pavement and fired. About this time Graham White and Ward opened fire across the street-Graham White from behind the larger of the two trees in front of Captain Barr's house, Severai shots were exchanged between them. Witness started across the time, when witness was about two thirds across, "Stop." Witness went back. He didn't see Graham White before the pistol-firing. Between the first and second gun-shots he saw first and second gun-shots he saw est taken in acction sales only 43 pack-Judge Ward draw himself up. Could sgc5 being offered, of which 20 were taken not say whether Ward or Graham in the range of prices paid being from 32.20 White fired first.

The cross-examination of this witness was rigid and extended. A number of questions asked were ruled out and exceptions made by the defence to the Court's rulings. Witness stated that ourt's rulings. he went to the depot the Saturday previous to the shooting expecting to meet Judge Ward. Did not exhibit a pistol in the presence of Dr. White or at all. At the depot he said if a difficulty had taken place, man to man, between White and Ward, he would not have taken part ; otherwise it would have depended upon circumstances. Witness being asked if he had not employed or helped Witness said he case, said, "Yes." had no pistol during the difficulty, and had no interest in the Southwest Exam-

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the court adjourned to

[By telegraph to the Dispaten,] TOMESTONE, ARIZONA, March 27. olonel White, an insurance agent of this city, arrived from Fort Huachuca yesterday. He reports that just before e left there yesterday morning a courier arrived from Lieutenant camp with news that all the Indians had surrendered except Mangus and two warriors who have been off the reservation since 1882.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 28-1 A. M .-For the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather, winds generally northerly, dationary temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, fair reather, preceded in the northern portion by local rains, slightly colder in the northern portion, with northerly winds, stationary temperature in the outhern portion, with southerly winds. For Southern Virginia, clearing and fair weather, stationary tempera-

The weather in Richmond yesterday was damp, showery, and disagreeable. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. Secretary Manning remains in nearly the same condition to-night as during 9 A. M.

Spring.

sang the poet of the seasons. Some have spring in antithests to the death of this year as typified by winter, but perhaps it would be best to represent her as the "resurrection of the year" instead of the birth. The bursting of the lender bads, the first optical indication of spring's arrival, gives pleasure to the anticipatory palate as well, because we know that

FRUIT FOLLOWS FLOWERS. Posts in all times have in verse apothe-osized spring, but we remail spring as the most insidious of ecasions. Ferdidious in her moods and tenses, it is never-safe to rely upon any of her conjuga-tions, but at times to have ready a

SPRING OVERCOAT FOR HER VAGARIES.

No Stock Like Ours. PERHAPS IT WILL NOT BE AMISS T

SAY OUR

SPRING SUITS ABE READY.

A. SAKS & CO., 1018 MAIN STREET. Opposite post-office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The stock market opened strong on a more havenable control for the early settlement of the strike in the Routhwest, and the first prices were generally k to % higher, while leavey Ometral was up %. During the foreneous Leaker wanns. Northern racine, and Oregon Transcontinental were active, with moderate business in Western Union. Pacific and Budson, and prices made further advances. There was a moderate decline after midday on smaller business due in part to trailiring. The market finally closed firm to strong at figures which show from fractions to over I advance as compared with last evening. The exceptions to the general strength were Northern Pacific, Oregon Transcontinental, Texas and Facific, Oregon Transcontinental, Texas and Facific, oregon Transcontinental, Texas and Facific, oregon Transcontinental of of Transcontinental negotialross.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT,
NEW YORK, March 27.—The weekly bank
statement shows the following changes?
Loans, decrease, \$3.828,700; specie, decrease \$5.984.500; legal-tenders, decrease,
\$2,324.300; deposits, decrease,
\$11,172.600;
cheulation, decrease, \$173.500; reserva\$4.615,650. The banks now noid in excess
of the 25-per-cent, rule, \$18.593,043. of the 25-per-cent, rule, \$13.50 BALTIMORE, March 27. - Virginia d'a con-solidated 55; past due coupons 64%; new 10-40%, 4234; new 5%, 65; North Carolina 6%, old, 1.20, Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. SATURDAY, March 27, 1896, sidewalk, with his gun raised, and again. With the discharge of the he saw the muzzle fly up and at 60, 20 do, at 60, 10 do, at 60%, 10 do, a eog. 10 do. at soy, 20 do. at 61%, 20 do. at 61½, 50 do, at 61½, 150 do, at 60½, 10 do, at 60½; 200 Richmond City 5's (shorf) at 105, 100 Richmond City 5's (long) at 109; 1,860

SECOND BOARD.-1.000 Vinginia new 3's at 65%, 2.000 at 65%.
STATE SECURITIES. Bid. Asked.

City Boyns

Richmond city 8'8. 143

Richmond city 6'8 12314

Richmond city 5'8. 105

Petersburg city 8'8, special tax.119

Petersburg city 8'8. 116

... Petersburg city S's.

RALLROAD BONDS.
Col. & treenville lat S's......
Virginia Mikhand income S')
Petersburg lat mortgage S's.
Petersburg Class A, 5's.
Petersburg Class B, 6's.
R, Y, R, and Ches. S's.
R, Y, R, and Ches. S's.
Atlauts and Charlotte T's.
A and C. Income G's.

Atlanta and Charlotte 7:
A. and C. Income 6's
C. C. & A. lai mort, 7's
Western N. Carolina 6's
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's
Bich. & Meckry 1st 6's 100 60% 60% 100 33% 100 94% 94% 100 99 103 W. W. Gold, the next witness, testified that he was standing at his store, BANKS. Merchants National 100 94 Merchants and Planters 25

> GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE RICHMOND, March 27, 1895
> SALES BEFORTED TO SECRETARY, WHEAT.—Mixed, 400 bushels very goo n private terms. CORN.—White, 332 bushels prime at 48c. ONCHARD GRASS SEED.—30 bushels of private terms. COTTON REPORT

QUOTATIONS.

GOOD MIDDLING. - 94c.
MIDDLING. - 5 13-18c.
STRICT LOW MIDDLING. - 84c.
LOW MIDDLING. - 84c. RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. The receipts of dark loose tobacco Fri-day were 37,000 pounds, being the largest receipts for several weeks past; 114 and 10 c, were paid for some fine manufac-turing, though prices show no marked im-

and smokers changed hands at heavy

o 24he. Privately some old bright fillers

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton quiet;
sales, 641 bales; uplands, 94c.; Orieans,
95-14c.; consolidated net receipts, 10.564
bales; exports—to Great Britain, 5,440
bales; to France, 3,918 bales; to the Continent, 3,704 bales, Southern floor unchanged, Wheat—Spot about ic, higher;
ongraded red, Saspoc.; ungraded white,
90%c.; No. 2 red. April, 935ga74c. Correspot lade, in elevator. Oats dult without
quotable change; No. 2, 385ga78/c. Hogsteady; demand light, Coffee—Spot fair;
Rio dull at Sige. Sugar dul and nominally
unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Hice
steady. Cotton-seed oil, 27x 23/cc, for crude.
Rosin dull at Side 3105a31.67/s. Turpentine NEW YORK. Rosin dull at \$1.00a\$1.07%, Turpentins dull at \$25c. Hides firm. Wool quiet and barely steady. Fork unchanged. Middle dut; long clear, \$5.62%, Lard 2asc. lower and dult western steam, spot, \$6.32%, Freights firm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Mr. March 27.—Cotton dult and easy; middlicg. 9c. Flour steady and quiet, wheat—Southern firm and quiet; western bigher and firm; southern red, 94a 96c. southern amber, 97a9pc.; No. I Maryiand, 95c. bid; No. 2 western winter red, 94a spot and March 29c. bid; May, 292a935c.; July 234c asked. Corn—Southern firmer and farly active; western easier and active; southern white. 45a47c.; southern yellow 45a464c.; western mixed, spot, 46ga4ce.; March 46ga4che.; June, 46c, asked; steamer, 43ga4ce. Guis firm, with moderate inquiry; southern, 38a42c.; western white. Shalle; western mixed, 36a38c.; Pennsylvania, 35a41c. Bye steady at 70a 73c. Provisions dull. Eggs higher at 12a 12kc. Coffee dull and easier; Blo cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8a85c. Sugar—Copper refined dull at 10 a101c. Whiskey steady at \$1.13a51.20. Other articles unchanged, Freights to Liverpool per steamer casy and dull. CINCINNATI. BALTIMORE

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. March 27.—Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat firmer: No. 2 red. 89a 90c. Corn dult; No. 2 mixed. 375c. Oats—Fair demand: No. 2 mixed. 375c. Oats—julet. Land dull and lower at \$5.90a\$5.95. Enik-meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Whitskey julief at \$4.10. Sugar and hogs steady and unchanged.

Reported for the Dispatch,
Nonrolls, March 27.—There is no change
whatever in the market for several days,
and sales only for a few bags. Receipts are
very light. The market is firm, however,
at quotations. Prime 4a446.; fancy, 5c.;
factory hand-picked, 5/456.

factory hand-picked, 5:4acc.

NEW YORK OFFION FUTURES
NEW YORK March 27.—Cottog—Net receipts, 122 bales; gross, 3:275 bales. Fatures quiet and stendy; sales, 93:000 bales;
March and April, 59:00a50 64; May, 89:16a
89:17; June 59:27a59.28; July 80:33a19:36;
August, 50:3a59.44; September, 93:29a
59:30; October, 59:15a59.16; November,
80:11a59.12; Fecember, 59:13a59.14; January, 59:10a3.21 MARINE INTELIGLENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 28, 1806. MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 29, 1880. | Sun rises | 6:02 | High Tibs: | Sun sets | 6:28 | Morning | 4:32 | Moon rises | 2:44 | Evening | 1:01 PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 27, 1864. ARRIVED.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen a

merchandise and pa-Co., sgents. Steamer Wyoming, Pannill, Philadel-shia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. Steamer Wyoming, Fannill, Philadelphia, merchandise and pasengers, J. W.
McLarrick, agent.
Steamer Ariel, Deyo, Norfolk, United
States mail, merchandise, and pasengers,
I. B. Tatum agent.
Schooner Iona Allison, Rose, Perth Amboy naliroad Iron, Richmond and Danville
Railroad Company,
Schooner Ephriam and Annie, Showell,
Philadelphia, coal, S. H. Hawes,
Schooner Virginia Pare, Insiey, Baltimore, grain, Charles Watkins & Co.
Schooner George W. Covington, Myors,
Baltimore, grain, Charles Watkins & Co.
Schooner William Applegarth, Mitchell,
Fallimore, grain, Charles Watkins & Co.
Schooner A. E. Smyrk, Travers, Baltimare, grain, Charles Watkins & Co.
Schooner Mary Vandiver, Galloway, Baltimore, Grain-tiles, G. & A. Bargamin,
Schooner George W. Keebs, Walston,
Baltimore, fertilizer, Charles G. Sgead.
POET OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Mages 27.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MARCH 27.

[By telegraph.] Steamship Senecs, Walker, West Point, and sailed for New York.
Febooner E. M. Golder, Boston, Febooner Freddie Hencken, Henningsen, New York. CLEARED.

Stramship Advance, Herrs. Brazil, mer-chandise and passengers. United States and British Mail Steamship thousans. Steamship Scottis (British), Lapsley, As-